The Daily Gazetteer.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4 1738.

No. 1050.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

I R,

AS there is not in the whole Year an Anniverſary more chearfully, nor more generally obſerved through theſe Realms, than the *Fifth* of this *Month*, I know not a better Uſe can be made of its Commemoration, than from the Dangers the Legiſlature of theſe Realms are known to have been in, to guard againſt every Evil of like Tendency, however diſguiſed or different from former in the Manner of its Operation: For I know not whether the Cloak of *Guido Fawkes* cover'd more traiterous Heart, than has ſince been concealed under a more promiſing Outſide: *Liberty*, and *Return to our ancient Conſtitution*, were the Cry of the Arch-Incendiary's Patrons, and we have had *the ſame Sounds* ecchoed in *our Ears*, there is too much Reaſon to believe, with the ſame *iniquitous Intention*. The Courage and Diſcernment of our Anceſtors, obliged the Enemies of their Happineſs to carry the Execution of their Schemes to lonely Cells and ſubterraneous Caverns; and, with great Joy, we can likewiſe ſay, that their Succeſſors in our Time, have not yet dar'd to appear in the Face of open Day; but, conſcious of the hideous Deformity of their Deſigns, have endeavour'd, by numerous Experiments of Fraud and Deceit, to conceal their dark Purpoſes from the publick View, in hopes that a fair *Appearance* might draw thoſe to join their Intereſts, who, they well knew, would ſtart at the Sight of their naked Intentions. — Thus *Veteran Tories* have, on ſome Occaſions, put on the Speech and Behaviour of the moſt upright and *well-meaning Friends to Liberty*; or, in other Terms, the *bittereſt Enemies* of a *Proteſtant Conſtitution*, have aſſum'd the Character of *honeſt Whigs*; hoping thereby to confound a Diſtinction, which, tho' it may have been attended with ſome Conſequences to be regretted, has, nevertheleſs, on ſome Occaſions, proved a powerful Bulwark on the Side of Liberty: —— So that whatever our pretended Labourers for a *Coalition* of *Parties* may urge, upon a moderate Scrutiny into their Conduct, it has hitherto been found, that their Principles continued *uniform*, however their *Methods of Expreſſion* might vary; and that the *Subverſion of our preſent happy Conſtitution* was their *End*, whatever *Means* they judg'd neceſſary to accompliſh it. Hence we have ſeen Men diſguſted, only at ſeeing Perſons of ſuperior Capacity and Deſert prefer'd before them, ſtile themſelves *Patriots of the People*; and thoſe, who, by their *perfidy* and *ill Conduct*, had reduced the Nation to the *Brink of Ruin*, ſet themſelves up as the *only Advocates* for the *Liberty of their Country*; Men, whoſe *Ambition* was their ſole Claim to Preferment, have declared all beſide themſelves *unfit* for it; and Perſons, whoſe bad Uſe of the Truſt repoſed in them, occaſioned its being put into Hands of greater Fidelity, have had Confidence enough to accuſe their Succeſſors of that *Corruption* with which they knew themſelves ſo deeply ſtain'd. ——— Reſentments, purely the Effect of Miſconduct, have been repreſented as Sufferings for the *publick Welfare*, by known Strangers to any other Motive of Action than *private Intereſt*, and the Diſappointments of a few ambitious Men, tho' occaſioned by themſelves, have been aggravated with all the Aſſiſtance of *artful Invention*, while the Intereſt of the Nation in general, has been made the Subject of *Deriſion* and *Ridicule*.

IF a Tree can be known by its Fruits, ſurely, little Penetration is needful to diſcover, that thoſe who act thus, ſo far from being *Friends to their Country*, are *Enemies to Mankind*, and ſeek only, tho' in a Manner not altogether ſo ſpeedy of Execution, to accompliſh the Work, in which *Guido Fawkes* prov'd unſucceſsful. —Nay, tho' that Deputy of Murder, Treaſon and Sedition, has reached ſucceeding Ages with the Odium his horrid Crimes deſerve; yet this we muſt ſay of him, that his *Profeſſion* and *Practice* were perfectly conſiſtent, for by appearing a *Papiſt*, he declared himſelf an *Enemy* to a *Proteſtant* Government; whereas we have ſince ſeen thoſe, who, under the Diſguiſe of *Friends* to our *Proteſtant Conſtitution*, have demonſtrated as little Deſire after its *Proſperity*, as appeared in the Contrivers of the dreadful Catastrophe intended by the *Powder Plot*. For the *Ruin of our Liberty* would be the ſame in the *End*, whether completed in *one Day*, or in *Twenty Years*. —— It were eaſy to draw a Compariſon of this Kind in undeniable Lines of Agreement; but I think it too plain to want my farther Remarks, and it is with Joy, the real undiſguiſed Friends to Proteſtant Liberty ſee the ſame ill Succeſs attend both Attempts, by timely Diſcovery of the Miſchiefs intended: *Caleb's Dark-Lanthorn* has been long expoſed; *B----ke's Torch* is too well known to do much Miſchief, and *P---'s Gun powder* loſt its Force ſeven or eight Years ago, by a moſt unnatural Exploſion: So that their united Endeavours to rekindle old *Guido's* Match, have been attended with no *other Succeſs*, than prevailing upon a few unguarded By-Standers to *burn their Fingers*.

I need not ſay, that the manifeſt Inconſiſtencies of the preſent *Libellers of the Adminiſtration* prove their Deſigns of a Tendency different from what they labour to have them thought. We are all ſufficient Witneſſes, that no Principle is longer recommended by theſe Men, than it ſerves to facilitate their ſeditious Purpoſes, and it has ever happily been found, that this Variation of Doctrine has prov'd the moſt effectual Antidote againſt the Miſchiefs intended by thoſe who diſcover it; —— it has evidently had this Effect in the preſent Caſe; for, with great Satisfaction to all Friends to Peace and Proteſtant Liberty, it is now found, that tho' at the Beginning of the preſent *expiring Oppoſition*, many were ready to liſten to the high Pretences made to *Patriotiſm*, by thoſe who placed themſelves foremoſt in the Eye of the People on that Occaſion; yet ſome Circumſtances, which ſoon after fell under the Eye of the Publick, and repeated Confirmations of a Judgment form'd thereupon, have ſatisfied all who have taken Time to conſider their Events, that nothing more than *private Pique*, *groundleſs Envy*, and Reſentment for *imaginary Indignities*, gave Birth to this *Cry* of *Liberty*, with which ſome well-meaning People were at firſt amus'd.

LIBERTY has ſomething in its Sound ſo agreeable to the Human Mind, that it ſeldom fails of gaining Attention, as it has generally been the Motive of every Revolution tending to the *Benefit of a People*: But then, like every thing of extraordinary Excellence, it has often been made the Pretext to Commotions deſtructive of its very Being; *Slavery* and *Chains* have been ſeen to take Poſſeſſion of a Land, which nothing but the Name of *Liberty* could have ſubdued; and thoſe who, by the Snares and artful Contrivances of Men, boaſting of ſuperior Virtue and Love to their Country, have been induced to take Arms to free themſelves from a *gentle Government*, have thereby ſubjected their *own Necks*, and thoſe of their *Poſterity*, to the moſt arbitrary and *tyrannick Sway*. --- Such Inſtances, with which Hiſtory abounds, have doubtleſs in great Meaſure contributed to the Contempt all wiſe and good Men have expreſſed for the modern *Trumpets of Sedition*, ſounded ſo loudly in our Ears for ſome time: But as Succeſs gives Vigour to Performances of all Kinds, ſo the want of it has had the contrary Effect on theſe *Enemies to our Tranquillity*, and as their Pretences began to be diſcover'd and expoſed, even their *Tools of Sedition* daily loſt Edge, tho' ſharpen'd with Scandal and Defamation, by the beſt Artiſts of that kind in the Three Kingdoms; till, laying aſide all Regard to publick Concerns, they have now for ſome time been view'd in their native Light, *viz.* as the Railings of a few diſcontented Men, who labour to ſpread over the Nation, the burning Diſappointment with which their own Intereſts are diſturb'd.

THIS being undeniably the Caſe of the few Malecontents remaining among us, is there not room to rejoice on finding our Country unhurt by the various Inventions of its Enemies; to find ourſelves in Serenity at Home, and in the moſt deſirable Proſpect of a well-concerted and laſting Peace with the only Crown that has of late Years moleſted our Trading Fellow Subjects, in obtaining which, each Part of the Legiſlature has interpoſed its Influence; to find the Adminiſtration of our National Affairs in the Hands of thoſe, who, purſuing the *ſingle Point* of our *general Good*, are not to be interrupted in the Courſe of their Labours for the publick Benefit, by the Threats or Menaces of the moſt abuſive and inconſiderate Men that ever profaned the Name of *Patriots*; but relying upon the Impartiality and Gratitude of thoſe they employ their whole Care to ſerve, ſuffer themſelves to be vilify'd for the *Steadineſs of their Conduct*, and inſulted in the moſt outragious Manner for their *Integrity*; who think the Effects of their publick Labours their *ſtrongeſt Vindication*, and the Proſperity, Peace and Tranquillity of the Land, the *beſt Confutation* of their *Enemies*.

THESE are the convincing Proofs of *Equity* and *Candour*, of an *unbiaſs'd Affection* for our *Welfare*, and a warm *Love* of our *Country*; and wherever the vociferous Enemies of our Peace may ſuggeſt to the contrary, it is plain to Demonſtration, that the *preſent Felicity* of theſe Realms is ſo repugnant to their Intereſts, as to become the *real Cauſe* of the Clamour they would have look'd upon as the Effect of a Concern for the *publick Weal*, and a *Zeal* for the *Liberty* of the *Nation*; but, notwithſtanding theſe, and other the moſt ſpecious Pretences they have been able to make uſe of, they have already ſo long fail'd of the Succeſs they wiſh'd, that nothing leſs than the *obſtinate Frenzy*, attendant on Deſpair, cou'd continue an Attempt ſo *often*, and ſo *notoriouſly exploded*, as to become the *publick Scorn* of ſuch as were once, by a *natural Biaſs* for *Liberty*, and a haſty Deſire to be thought on its Side, warm Advocates for a Party, which they imagined ſought only the *general Benefit*; when a little inſight into the Motives of its Appearance, and the *narrow Limits* of its Views, convinced them, that *Intereſt* only was at the Bottom of every Complaint, however diſguiſed by the Contrivance of thoſe who hop'd to reap the Harveſt of their own Deluſion: This put the more thinking Part of their Votaries upon deliberate Enquiries into the *pretended Cauſes* of Diſſatisfaction; in which, as nothing was ever concealed on the Side of the Adminiſtration, that could be any way ſatisfactory to ſuch as enquired with a *Deſire* of being *informed*, (not a *Reſolution* to *ſhut their Eyes* againſt Truth, however radiant their Beams) they never fail'd of returning to the *Cauſe of their Country*, and to rejoice in that Happineſs they were ſo near being inſtrumental to abuſe.

AND, if we reflect on the preſent Situation of Affairs, with regard to the *Britiſh Dominions*, it will not appear at all ſurprizing, that theſe *Engines* of *Sedition* have debaſed the Cry of *Liberty*, with no farther Effect, than proving themſelves *Slaves* to their *own Paſſions*. —— While the *Burthens of War* have been felt by almoſt every Country in *Europe*, we have not only remained unaffected by the ſame Calamities, but have reaped conſiderable Advantages from the want thoſe Nations have had of Supplies, which our *own Serenity* enabled us to furniſh them with, without the leaſt Prejudice to our home Conſumption! Have not ſeveral of our moſt profitable Manufactures, during theſe Troubles Abroad, received all the Countenance and Aſſiſtance from the Legiſlature, that is neceſſary to render them beneficial to the particular Artificers, and profitable to the Nation in general? Have we not ſeen the publick Body of our Repreſentatives expreſs the tendereſt Concern for the Trade and Commerce of the whole Land, by aſſigning to particular Places ſuch Privileges and Reſtrictions as are expedient to the Benefit of all? Have we not ſeen the ſtricteſt Scrutiny made into every Propoſal tending to the publick Advantage, and the niceſt Calculations examined, in order to determine what would moſt conduce to the publick Good?——

WITH regard to private Property, have not our Courts of Judicature been regulated according to the publick Voice of the Nation, and ſupplied with ſuch Perſons to preſide in them, as by their known Characters and Abilities in their Profeſſion, were univerſally confeſſed worthy thoſe important Truſts? And, in Conſequence of this, has not the troubleſome Delay, ſo generally complained of in our Law Proceedings, been remedied in numerous Inſtances, by the Care that has been taken to put the Management of *every Part* of the Law into the Hands of ſuch Men only, as are known worthy of being truſted with the Intereſts and Fortunes of others; ſo that it is not now in the Power of deſigning and unſkilful Men, to inſure the Properties of thoſe who might inadvertantly be induced to intruſt them?

BRITO.

These, and numerous others, are the Benefits obtained us by the present Administration; of which every Man in the Three Kingdoms is a Witness, and in some Degree a Sharer. What less then can we return for them, than the *natural Tribute* of a Free People, a *grateful Acknowledgment* of the Benefits we have already received, and our joint Interest to continue those in a Capacity of serving our Country, who have given so many Instances of their inviolable Attachment to her true Interests?

While we make this the Rule of our Judgement, we can scarcely err; for those, who, by a long uninterrupted Series of publick Service, have given the most convincing Proofs of an *Affection* for our Welfare, are beyond the Shadow of Contradiction, most worthy the publick Trust, however they may be misrepresented by those who daily labour to supplant them.

At present, Thanks to Heaven, there is no Room to apprehend Danger from the *Enemies of our Peace*; their Number is too small, and themselves too well known, to be intrusted with Power enough to do Mischief: They may, indeed, every now and then rake together the Dregs of Sedition, and offer to the Publick as a Nostrum to procure Liberty to a People in the ample Enjoyment of it already; but there is no Hope remaining that it will be swallowed by the poorest Clown, who has Sense enough to feel the Advantages he possesses.

It is not improbable, but I may be severely treated for speaking these plain Truths, by those who dread the Men tion of our present Happiness; but, as I am not influenced by any interested View whatever, to utter any thing contrary to my Judgment, neither ought the Apprehension of Abuse to deter me from offering my Sentiments with a Freedom, can offend no impartial Man, however it may displease those, who represent the *daring to differ from themselves*, as an *open Violation* of the Duty due to our Country! But, at all Events, of this I am certain, that they have already treated Persons of the greatest Worth, with as little Ceremony as they possibly can.

Your most humble Servant,

ALG. SIDNEY.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elsineur, Nov. 4. N. S. My last was of the first Instant, since the following Masters have arrived, viz. On the 3d, John Caston, from Dantzick for London; David Moor, from ditto for Euster; Richard Story, from Copenhagen for Norway: On the 4th, Charles Hales, for London; and John Bethune, for Crails, both from Dantzick.

Those bound for the North Sea are sailed with the Wind at S. E. which continues.

Hamburgh, Nov. 7. Up the Elbe is arrived the Hamburgh Exchange, Plahn, from London.

Amsterdam, Nov. 10. At Bremen is arrived the Gibraltar, Joad, from Leghorn.

HOME PORTS.

Whitehaven, Oct. 29. Arrived the Somerset, Grayson, from Virginia.

Falmouth, Oct. 30. Yesterday sailed the King George Packet, Pellow, for Lisbon; and the Townshend Packet, Gooper, for the Groyne, and the rest of the outward bound. Wind E.

Plymouth, Oct. 31. Since my last came in the Queen Esther, Slade, from Lisbon, in 15 Days for London; and the Prince Frederick, Wade, from Oporto, in 14 Days for Newcastle.

Pool, Nov. 1. Just now sailed the Sarah, Reeks, for Lisbon.

Deal, Nov. 2. Wind S. W. The Ships in my last Remain, with the City of Rouen, Penderell, for Rouen; and the Elizabeth and Mary, Caen, for Diep.

Gravesend, Nov. 2. Passed by the Robert, Richards, from Norway; and the Nottingham, King, from Gottenburgh; the Christian, Philpot, from Leghorn; the Mercury, Glyde, from the Streights, both for London; and the Dispatch, Woodbridge, from Newfoundland. Arrived off of Plymouth the 30th of October last, the Armstrong, Armstrong, from Jamaica; the Gaylard, Purnell, from Malaga; the Amistad, Albarez, from Bilbao at Dartmouth; and the Levant, Packer, from Jamaica at Bristol, which Place she left the 9th of July last.

LONDON.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland, with Advice, that the Count de Munich passed the Nieper on the 25th of Sept. O. S. and was proceeding with his Forces to the same Winter Quarters as they had last Year.

There are Advices from Constantinople, by the Way of Dantzick, that the Grand Vizier's Conduct this Campaign, has been generally approved, not only by the common People, but by the Grand Seignior himself, who has resolved when he Returns, to give him the Princess his Sister in Marriage; that the Grand Vizier was expected every Hour at Constantinople, attended by 12,000 Spahis, whom he took with him when he left the Army at Nissa.

Letters of the 11th ult. O. S. from Belgrade, say, that the Turks have abandoned Panczova, after having demolished the Fortifications, and set Fire to most of the Houses; and that they have also burnt all the Houses in the District of Vipalanka. 'Tis confirm'd that the Turks raised the Siege of Ratscha at the Approach of the Prince of Saxe Hilburghausen.

Those from Italy say, that the Duke of Modena has sign'd a Marriage Contract between the Hereditary Prince his Son, and the Princess, who is eldest Daughter to the late Duke of Massa Carrara.

Yesterday Morning died Captain Francis King, Commander of the Britannia, now lying at Gravesend, and bound to St. Helena and Bencoolen, in the Service of the East India Company.

We hear that he will be succeeded by the Chief Mate.

The Benjamin, Bedloo, belonging to Jamaica, is taken by the Spaniards.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Chancellor, President of the King's Council, the Dukes of Dorset and Devonshire, Speaker of the House of Commons, and several others of his Majesty's Privy Council, and the Judges, &c. met in the Exchequer Chamber and nominated the Three following Gentlemen in each County, in order for his Majesty to prick down one to serve as Sheriff for the ensuing Year, viz.

Berks,	John Blagrave of Watchfield Esq; Thomas Head, of Cumpton, Esq; William Trumball, Esq;
Bedford,	John White, of Kew Green, Esq; John Franklin, of Great Barford, Esq; Oliver Edward, of Carrington, Esq;
Bucks,	Michael Seare, of Masworth, Esq; John Piggot, of Doddeshall, Esq; Richard Ellwigg, of Fulmer, Esq;
Cumberland,	Joseph Dakre, of Appleby, Esq; Henry Fletcher, of Hutton, Esq; Richard Cooke, of Cammerton, Esq;
Cheshire,	Sir Charles Duckingfield, Bart. Robert Hyde, of Cottenhall, Esq; Robert Walley, of Saughton, Esq;
Cambridge and Huntingdon	John Johnson, of Eumath, Esq; Dingley Askham, Esq; Will. Papworth, of Witcham, Esq;
Devon,	Will. Oxenham, of Oxenham, Esq; Paul Orchard, Esq; John Davie, of Orley, Esq;
Dorset,	Thomas Fownes, of Stepleton, Esq; John St. Loe, of Child Oakford, Esq; William Smyth, of Sidling, Esq;
Derby,	Thomas Wright, of Langston, Esq; Godfrey Clarke, Esq; Shelley Pegg, Esq;
Essex,	Sir Harry Hicks, of Chigwell, Bart. John Phillips, of Walthamstow, Esq; Richard Chiswell, of Debden, Esq;
Gloucester,	John Cousins, of Stoke Bishop, Esq; Peter Hancock, Esq; William Giles, Esq;
Hertford,	Will. Wright of Brent Pelham, Esq; Thomas Partridge, of Hempstead, Esq; Christop. Cock, of Rickmatworth, Esq;
Hereford,	Bryan Crowther, Esq; Thomas Guillim of Whitchurch, Esq John Skinner, of Bickerston, Esq;
Kent,	Christopher Mills, Esq; John Smith, of Lee, Esq; Edward Hodsdon of Sydenham, Esq;
Leicester,	John Turner, Esq John Lister, of Sisonby, Esq; William Fortrey, Esq;
Lincoln,	Sir Henry Nelthorp, Bart. Francis Dayrell, Esq; Anthony Barnes, Esq;
Monmouth,	Francis Jenkins, of Newport, Esq; Thomas Rouse, of Peersfield, Esq; Paul Morgan, of Thornwell, Esq;
Northumberland,	William Bacon, of Staward, Esq; William Errington, Esq; George Shafto Delavalle, Esq;
Northampton,	Sir Edward Pickering, Bart. Thomas Drury, Esq; William Perkins, Esq;
Norfolk,	Joshua Smith of Yarmouth, Esq; Robert Wilson of Didlington, Esq; John Parr of Salthouse, Esq;
Nottingham,	Robert Egginton of Nottingham, Esq; John Gilbert Cooper, Esq; Ralph Knight, Esq;
Oxon,	Jonathan Bush, Esq; Thomas Forde, Esq; Sir James Dashwood, Bart.
Rutland,	Richard Sharpe of Wing, Esq; Thomas Wootton, Esq; William Cheseldine, Esq;
Salop,	Robert Phillips of Cruch Mell, Esq; William Ashwood of Madeley, Esq; Phillip Norris of Hurst, Esq;
Somerset,	Francis Newman of Cadbury, Esq; John Hipsley Cox, Esq; John Smith of Stoney Littleton, Esq;
Stafford,	John Floyer, Esq; Robert Bosvill, Esq; Theodore William Inge, Esq;
Suffolk,	Sir Robert Kemp, Bart. William Acton of Bramford, Esq; Philip Brewster of Wrentham, Esq;
Southampton,	Humphry Mildmay of Shawford, Esq; Thomas Hall of Mountmere, Esq; Edmund Thomas Williams, Esq;
Surry,	Robert Booth of Peckham, Esq; Thomas Marlott of Southwark, Esq; Michael Impey of Richmond, Esq;
Sussex,	Walter Roberts of Stonehouse, Esq; Joseph Welter of Darlington, Esq; Joseph Goren of Saintingly Park, Esq;
Warwick,	William Dilk, Esq; John Hunt of Windon Grees, Esq; Andrew Mariott, Esq;
Worcestershire,	Francis Clare, Esq; John Hart of Shipston, Esq; Randolph Stevens, Esq;
Wilts,	Zachariah Shrapnell of Bradford, Esq; William Wyndham of Dinton, Esq; James Townshend, Esq;
York,	Sir John Bland, Bart. Charles Saville, Esq; Sir George Cooke of Wigley, Bart.

High Water this Day at London Bridge. Morning 9h 40m. Evening 9h 0m.

Bank Stock 143 1-4th to 1-half. India 1-half. South Sea 103 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 111 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 111 1-8th to 3-4ths. Three per Cent 103 1-half to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 111. Five per Cent. 100. Royal Assurance 106 1-half. London Assurance 14. African 14. India Bonds 6l. 15s. to 16s. Prem. South Sea ditto 2l. 10s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1l. 5s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 3l. 15s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer 6 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122.

Hand-in Hand Fire-Office.

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at their Office in Angel Court on Snow-Hill, on Thursday the Ninth Instant, by Three in the Afternoon, Where all who have Insured are desired to be present.

N. B. The Election of Directors for the Year ensuing by Balloting, will be held at the same Place on Monday the 6th, Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th Inst. from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Two to Six in the Afternoon

Angelick Snuff.

THE most Noble Composition in the World, instantly removing all Manner of Disorders in the Head and Brain, easing the most excruciating Pain in a Moment; taking away all Swimming or Giddiness, proceeding from Vapours, or any other Cause; also Drowsiness, Sleepiness, and all other Lethargick Effects, perfectly cures Deafness to Admiration, and all Humours or Soreness in the Eyes, wonderfully strengthning them when weak.

It certainly cures Catarrhs or Defluxions of Rheum, and remedies the most grievous Tooth-ach in an Instant; is excellently beneficial in Apoplectick Fits, and Falling Sickness, and assuredly prevents those Distempers; recreates the Brain, comforts the Nerves, and revives the Spirits.

Its admirable Efficacy in all the above-mentioned Cases has been experienced above a thousand Times, and very justly causes it to be esteem'd the most beneficial Snuff in the World, being good for all Sorts of Persons: After one of the aboveſaid Disorders are sudden, and the Remedy to be had noble Angelick Snuff as speedy, no Family ought to be without it, nor ever will when they have once used it.

Price One Shilling a Paper, with Directions; and is to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-house against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-street, behind the Royal Exchange

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noster-Row*.